

GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



SDG- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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# INTROUDCTION

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- ✘ Good health is essential to sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda reflects the complexity and interconnectedness of the two.
- ✘ It takes into account widening economic and social inequalities, rapid urbanization, threats to the climate and the environment, the continuing burden of HIV and other infectious diseases, and emerging challenges such as non-communicable diseases.
- ✘ Universal health coverage will be integral to achieving SDG 3, ending poverty and reducing inequalities. Emerging global health priorities not explicitly included in the SDGs, including antimicrobial resistance, also demand action.

# GLOBAL STATISTICS

**1.6 billion**

More than 1.6 billion people live in fragile settings where protracted crises, combined with weak national capacity to deliver basic health services, present a significant challenge to global health.

**400 million**

At least 400 million people have no basic healthcare, and 40 percent lack social protection.

**2 seconds**

Every 2 seconds someone aged 30 to 70 years dies prematurely from noncommunicable diseases - cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes or cancer.

**1 in 3**

More than one of every three women have experienced either physical or sexual violence at some point in their life resulting in both short- and long-term consequences for their physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health.

# SDG-3: INDIAN PERSPECTIVE

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- ✘ Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.
- ✘ In India, communicable and non-communicable diseases pose threat to the achievement of SDGs and lead to and also remain leading causes of immense human sufferings and poverty.
- ✘ National Health Policy 2017 is in place with a Goal of The attainment of the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

# SWACHH BHARAT MISSION

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- ✘ The emphasis on water and sanitation, primarily through the Swachh Bharat Mission, has had a considerable impact on the spread of communicable diseases.
- ✘ The focus on preventative care and holistic approaches have massively increased.
- ✘ The attack on malnutrition has become comprehensive through increasing the entitlement to food under the National Food Security Act and the well-targeted National Nutrition Mission and Poshan Abhiyaan.

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- ✘ Technology is leveraged for improving the efficiency of the health management system – eVIN (electronic vaccine intelligence network) to track and improve immunisation coverage, ANMOL (ANM online) to extend better maternal and newborn care services, and use of Artificial Intelligence to improve diagnostics and treatment.
  - ✘ There are significant efforts and initiatives to improve government accountability on health.
  - ✘ For instance, the government has committed to enhancing public health expenditure to 2.5 per cent of GDP by 2025; the National Health Policy, 2017 recommends State governments' health budget to be more than 8 per cent of their total budget by 2020.
  - ✘ The government is committed to establishing well-equipped 1.5 lakh health and wellness centres by 2022 to ensure access to health services.

# ACTION PLAN

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- ✘ The implementation of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH+A) strategy has had a profound impact on the maternal health situation. It has recognised the importance of integrating interventions across the life stages and addressed inequitable health care delivery for vulnerable population groups and uneven performance across the country.
- ✘ Apart from the RMNCH strategy, the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, one of the world's most extensive programmes providing for an integrated package of services for the holistic development of the child, is a critical intervention in this area.
- ✘ Towards universalising immunisation, the Mission Indra dhanush aims to immunise by 2020.
- ✘ The multi-ministerial convergence mission of Poshan Abhiyaan focusses on ensuring attainment of malnutrition free India by 2022 and bringing down stunting among under-6 children from 38.4 per cent to 25 per cent by 2022.16

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- ✘ The government has recognised the burden of communicable diseases. It has been working to eradicate them through several targeted programmes such as the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), the Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP), and the National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme (NVBDCP).
  - ✘ A recent bold initiative in the area of ensuring universal health coverage has been the launch of Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana with its two components of Ayushman Bharat and Health & Wellness Centres, in 2018.
  - ✘ Ayushman Bharat targets to provide health insurance coverage to over 100 million poor and vulnerable families (approximately five hundred million individuals) up to INR 5,00,000 per family per year for secondary and tertiary institutional care.



# FACTS IN INDIA



Maternal  
Mortality  
Ratio

122

PER 1,00,000 LIVE BIRTHS

50

CHILDREN AGED  
UNDER FIVE YEARS DIE



FOR EVERY THOUSAND LIVE BIRTHS



54.7%

DELIVERIES IN INDIA  
ARE INSTITUTIONAL

38

Physicians, nurses  
and midwives per  
10,000 persons



59.2%

Immunisation cover  
among children aged  
between 0-5 years

47.8%

OF CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN  
USE A MODERN METHOD  
OF FAMILY PLANNING



0.07

HIV INCIDENCE PER  
1000 UNINFECTED  
POPULATION



INDIA NOTED

160

cases of  
Tuberculosis

PER 1, 00,000 POPULATION

# CHALLENGES

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- ✘ The health care system in the country suffers from inadequate funding. There are several structural problems too, like the lack of integration between Disease control, Family Welfare Programs, non-communicable diseases control and other programmes in the social sectors.
- ✘ Over the years differential priorities for interventions have led to poor accountability for Results of Primary Health Care and recent commitment of Universal Health Care
- ✘ Poor investment in health infrastructure and human resource, Poor Accessibility & Accountability of health services especially for poor, weak regulatory systems for drugs and medical practice.
- ✘ Affordability and the cost of health care

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- ✘ Lack of Health Awareness
  - ✘ Under-utilization of Technological and digital advancement in Government, Poor capacity in Public health management, Poor Public, Private Partnership in complementing health services and sub-optimal use of traditional systems of Medicines are the key challenges faced by the public health system of the country.
  - ✘ Socio-cultural barriers of Health & sickness Behavior of the Population, inadequate investment by national and provincial governments and want of concerted efforts for harnessing the Community Systems (Community System Strengthening) has led to poor active participation of communities in preventive and Promotive health care add to the challenges.
  - ✘ Large gap between best performing and least performing states:

# CONCLUSION

- ✘ India has a healthcare system, with inequitable coverage and quality.
- ✘ If policy makers show their will by increasing public outlay, as low outlay so far has made it impossible for the public sector to respond to the growing health needs of the population. India has the skills & resources to provide sustainable development goals.